



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE BRIGHT FRESH EYES OF YOUTH CAN BE YOURS AGAIN BY THE USE OF CROOKES' GLASSES. N. LAZARUS, Optician, 12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,778. 號三十七百七千九萬一第 日九十月九年酉辛 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1921. 三拜禮 號九十月拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

BOORD & SON

CORDIAL OLD TOM GIN and FINEST DRY GIN LONDON BOTTLED

SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Tel. No.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED. A large consignment of ELEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportman's favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND. THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS & AMMUNITION STORE, Nov. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [59]

A LING & CO.,

19, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE. Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker. Canton Marble in Various Shades. Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock. Developing, Printing and Enlarging Undertaken. Telephone 1219. [60]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road. [60]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "	
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "	
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NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road. Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already fully running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1921, until further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	Time
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tsu)	dep. 8.00
SHUE LUNG	dep. 8.15
Shum Chai	dep. 8.30
Shung Shui	dep. 8.45
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THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

BETWEEN-SEASON'S GOODS.

A few Good-value, low-figure lines being this week featured by Mackintosh & Co., Ltd.

CEYLON PYJAMAS.
In a new smart range of Coloured Striped Ceylon Flannel, all Specially selected patterns \$7.50 Suit.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Seasonable light-weight Flannel Shirts. New Colourings. Beautifully Soft and comfortable to wear. \$6.50 Each.

UNION SUITS.
American Close-Crotch, Knit Union Suits. Ideal for Athletes and business men. With long or short legs. \$6.50 & \$9.50 Suit.

FLANNEL TROUSERS.
Ultra Smart Grey Flannel Trousers. London Tailor-made and ready for immediate wear. Exceptionally neat shade of Grey. \$14.50 Pair.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD. Men's Wear Specialists,
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UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS

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Typewriter Desks
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"The Machine you will eventually buy"
Standard Machines up to 26" in stock.
Inspection invited.

SOLE AGENTS—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Machinery Dept. Telephone 1030. [1128]

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW SPECIAL SALE OF TURKISH TOWELS.

FOR 5 DAYS ONLY

COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18th.

OWING TO AN ERROR OF OUR LONDON OFFICE, WE HAVE RECEIVED A DOUBLE STOCK OF TOWELS THIS YEAR. AND IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE STOCK TO NORMAL, WE ARE OFFERING THE FOLLOWING LINES AT HALF PRICE.

SIZE	USUAL PRICE	SALE PRICE
21 x 42	\$1.40 Each	70 cts. Each
22 x 50	1.50 "	75 "
28 x 56	2.00 "	\$1.00 "
24 x 60	2.30 "	1.15 "
28 x 56	2.80 "	1.40 "
23 x 50	2.95 "	1.50 "

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY

AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
DES VOEUX ROAD.

SPORT.

HONGKONG LADIES' HOCKEY CLUB.

By kind permission of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Club was held in their Board Room, on Monday.

Mrs. H. E. Pollock was elected president, and Mrs. H. H. J. Gompertz, vice-president. Miss Frost was re-elected hon. treasurer, and Miss Jennings, hon. secretary.

It is hoped to secure very soon a suitable ground for practice games, and practice matches will then immediately commence.

The meeting terminated with votes of thanks for the past President (Mrs. John Johnston), and Hon. Secretary (Miss A. Wheeler).

CRAIGENOWER C.C. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Craigenower Cricket Club was held on Monday evening, Mr. Mody presiding over a large attendance.

The annual report stated that Mr. R. Bass headed the averages in league matches, and in bowling, Mr. L. E. Lammert had the best average. In Tennis little enthusiasm was shown. A Billiards handicap competition was won by Mr. P. A. Rozario, Mr. L. G. Rodriguez being runner-up. For the first time the Club joined the Lawn-Bowls Association competition. Shanghai sent a team for interport honours and in the match with them the Club lost by 3 points, the score being Shanghai 17, C.C.C. 11. The membership, numbered 251, an increase of 51. The accounts showed a credit balance of \$9,467.34. During the season 132 debentures were drawn, leaving a balance of 63 to be redeemed, which will be done during the month.

Mr. Mody and Mr. R. E. Bellios offered to provide additions to the present Club House to meet the requirements of the increased membership.

Mr. Mody and Mr. Bellios were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively. Mr. R. Bass was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and Mr. D. K. Kharas Hon. Treasurer. Mr. B. W. Bradbury was elected Captain and the Committee was composed of Messrs. W. Allen, C. M. Alves, Dr. F. H. Rew, M. Manuk, B. W. Bradbury, F. T. Lambie, A. E. Hall and S. E. Ismail.

WEDDING.

CHAMPKIN-WORCESTER.

A pretty wedding took place at Holy Trinity Church, Shanghai, on the 12th inst., when Mr. Cyril Champkin, manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., was married to Miss Helen Worcester.

The church was charmingly decorated with white flowers and the service, which included a fine rendering of the hymns, "O Perfect Love," and "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," was conducted by the Rev. C. E. Spencer, sub-dean.

The bride, who wore a white satin dress, beautifully draped, was given away by her brother, Mr. W. G. Worcester (her niece), Master Robin Worcester and Master Peter Champkin (son of the bridegroom). The bridesmaids and pages wore pale blue satin. Mr. K. W. Robertson was best man and Mr. K. W. Robertson was best man and Mr. K. W. Robertson was best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. W. G. Worcester, 73, Great Western Road. The newly-married couple will spend their honeymoon at Chinkiang.

\$20,000,000 EXCHANGE IN VIEW AT SHANGHAI. BIG PURCHASE OF HANKOW ROAD PROPERTY

The Chinese newspapers contain the prospectus of the International Gold and Silver Currency Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd.—an institution which will apparently rank larger than all others so far established. According to the prospectus the capital is \$20,000,000; in 400,000 shares of \$50 each, of which \$15 is to be called up, making a paid-up capital of \$6,000,000. Mr. Chu Lai-fong is at the head of the concern, which, we are informed, is registered at the Italian Consulate. Its international character is seen in the shareholders of many nationalities who are already interested.

According to the Chinese newspapers the building at No. 9, Hankow Road, has been purchased as premises for the exchange, but other information suggests that not only this but two other buildings have also been secured. The purchase price, including the land, is stated as roughly a million and a quarter taels. It is understood that only about a year ago the same property changed hands for half a million taels.

A number of internal alterations to the structure are now to be undertaken; and it is not expected that the exchange will be able to start business until about China New Year. The intention is to do business in all lines gold, silver, exchange, cotton, yarn, produce, etc.—N.C. Daily News.

There have been several cases of small-pox in Singapore during the past few months. Dr. Glennie, the Medical Officer of Health, has issued a reassuring statement saying that the cases are not numerous but advising vaccination as a precaution.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

PETITION ADJOURNED FOR THREE MONTHS LONGER.

The petition for winding-up the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which had been adjourned for three months, came before the Puisse Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) at the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston), who appeared for the petitioners, said the application was made under Section 138 of the Companies' Ordinances for a further adjournment of the hearing of the petition. The grounds for the application were stated in an affidavit filed the previous day by M. Montargis, the local manager of the Bank. The application was for an adjournment until January 16th, 1922. If the order made last time were continued, i.e., giving creditors and contributories the right to come in and have the petition restored, Mr. Jenkin suggested that there would be no harm in an adjournment until January.

The Registrar indicated that he had no objection; he thought the application would be for the benefit of the creditors. In reply to the Judge, Mr. Jenkin said there was no opposition, nor were any interested persons represented.

The Judge made the order on the same terms as before with leave to creditors or any person interested to apply *ex parte* by summons for the restoration of the petition to the list.

REPAYMENT OF BANKING DEBTS

FORESHADOWED.

M. Montargis, in the affidavit referred to, stated that, on October 6th, at the request of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, the Bank's solicitors, he enabled Paris asking them to cable him the probable date of re-opening of the Bank. He further requested them to inform him what attitude the High Courts of Justice in England were adopting towards further adjournments of the hearing of the Bank's petition for an order for winding-up. On October 7th he received a cable from the Bank's Saigon office—the head office for Indo-China—stating that the General Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine at Paris, had asked the Manager of the bank in Saigon to communicate to him the organization scheme adopted at the shareholders' meeting of the Bank held in Paris on July 25th; further that the French Cabinet had entrusted to the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas the carrying out and performing of all necessary negotiations for bringing into force the re-organization scheme in the shortest possible time.

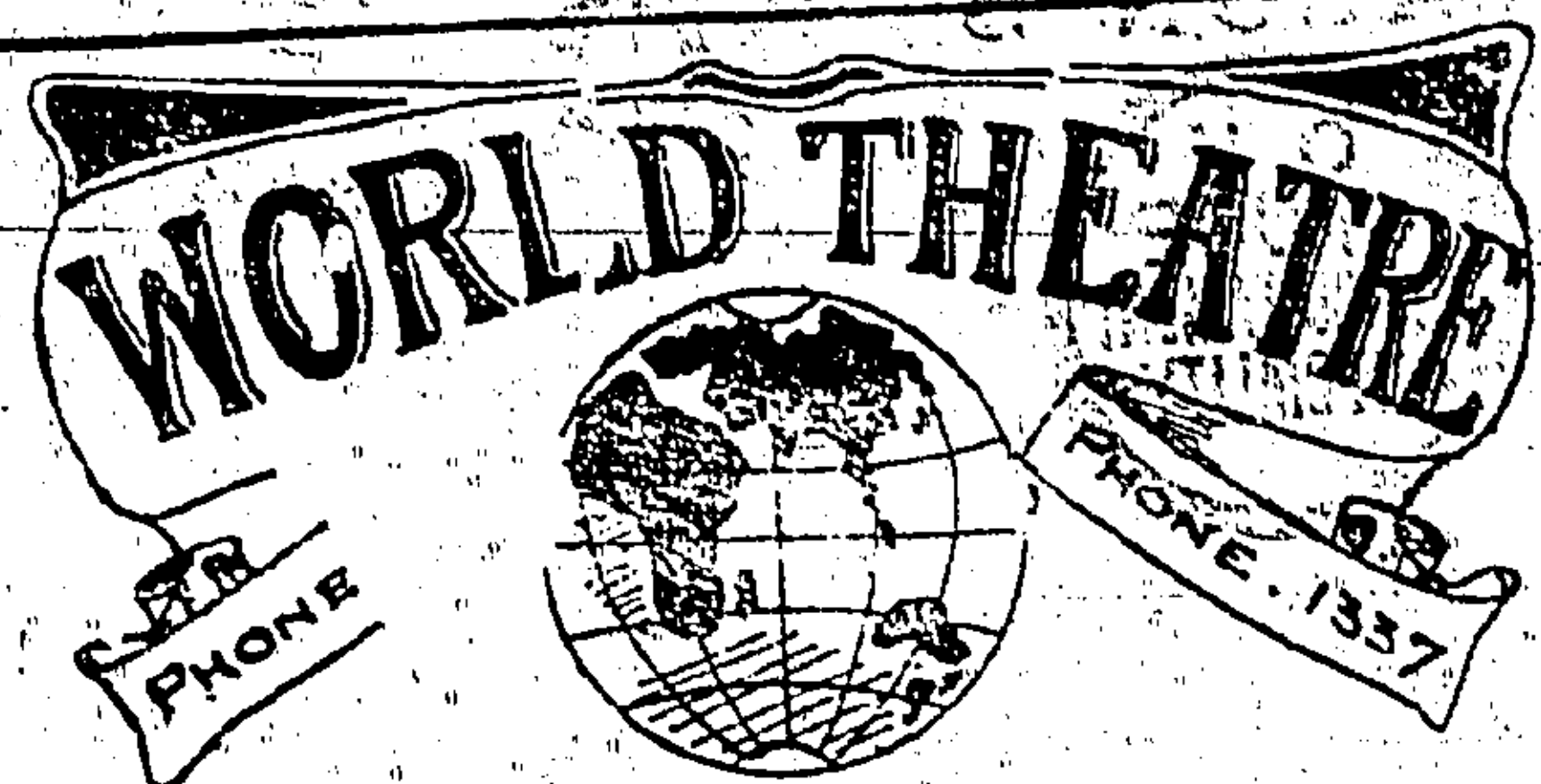
On October 9th, 1921, he received a cable from the General Manager of the Banque in Paris confirming these facts and informing him that the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas hoped to have the necessary funds and to have performed the necessary acts for bringing into effect the re-organization scheme for the re-opening of the Bank in the early part of 1922. Full details were not contained in the cable, but the cable did say that the re-organization scheme provided for the repayment in full, within six months of the re-opening of the Bank, of all purely banking debts, such as Bills, Drafts, deposits and telegraphic transfers, and, further, that the Bank would be in a position to re-open on or before March, 1922. The cable also stated that the High Courts of Justice in England had raised no objection to further adjournments of the Bank's petition filed in England.

From these telegrams, and from information received from official and well authorized sources, M. Montargis was convinced that the French authorities, including the highest political and financial personalities, were entirely in favour of the reconstruction of the Bank. The fact that the French Cabinet had approved such reconstruction, and that the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas had consented to carry it out, all pointed to the fact that, in the near future, the Bank would be in a position to repay its creditors in full and to re-establish its prestige in the East.

The petition, therefore, asked that the hearing of the Bank's petition for an order for winding-up be adjourned until January 16th, 1922, and declared that such adjournment would not in any way prejudice the depositors and creditors in Hongkong as the assets were fully protected and were being realized as occurred, and were being realized as occurred, and were being realized as occurred.

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1408

PEACE OF THE PACIFIC.

LOCAL SEQUEL TO DR. HODGKIN'S LECTURES.

LEAGUE OF FELLOWSHIP FORMED.

Following an interesting talk by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald to members of the Helena May Institute, yesterday evening, on "The Christian Citizenship of Women," the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock took the chair and, with some assistance of numbers, the meeting proceeded to consider possible means of carrying into effect the ideas suggested by Dr. Hodgkin in the course of his recent addresses in Hongkong. The proceedings lasted an hour and a half and a full report, which someone present asked for, would occupy seven columns of this paper. We endeavor, below, to give a summary in somewhat less space.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK opened the meeting, by suggesting the line on which "we can proceed." "What is wanted," he said, "is a World Federation League to promote the peaceable development of the peoples bordering on the Pacific Ocean—such a World Federation should be international, undenominational, open to women as well as men, open to all." Mr. Pollock next suggested the objects of such a body—world construction in place of world destruction, world production in place of world competition, world peace instead of war. "What can you and I do?" he asked. "Are we to stand aside and see the world slip into another war, more horrible than the last, or shall we do our part to ensure the future peace of the Pacific? It is no good for us in Hongkong to form a branch of a World Federation League unless we are prepared to do something individually towards furthering the work." In this connection Mr. Pollock quoted with approval H. E. the Governor's remarks at one of Dr. Hodgkin's meetings as to the need for the driving power of the peoples behind the League of Nations. Mr. Pollock thought the people of Hongkong should send a message of sympathy with the work of the Washington Conference.

In some further observations Mr. Pollock endorsed the suggestion he understood to have originated with the League of Nations of giving some months notice before a war was declared and he suggested that in the interim a referendum of the peoples should be taken on the proposed war. At present, in spite of the boasted advances in representative Government, a few people at the head of a State could drag millions into war without those millions being consulted. How diverse from the spirit expressed in the noble words of Abraham Lincoln, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," Mr. Pollock quoted an impressive declaration by General Smuts as to the importance of the Pacific Problem. "Would the new history of the Pacific be along the old lines," asked General Smuts, or would "peaceful co-operation and friendly co-ordination" be tried?

"I think," continued Mr. Pollock, "that if we form ourselves into a World Federation Union for the purposes and objects I have suggested we shall find that such a union is joined, not only by those in this room, but by others outside of all races and creeds. Now, before the Pacific Problem becomes still more acute, is the time for us to join together in Hongkong to do all we can to avert another great war. The preservation of the world's peace is the most important question which lies ahead; our local problems become wholly insignificant beside the great problem of the future peace of the Pacific."

DISCUSSION.

The Rev. J. KIRK MACDONALD was asked by the CHAIRMAN to continue the discussion. Mr. MACDONALD thought it hard to see what such a League as was proposed could do beyond passing a resolution sending it to Washington and then dissolving.

Mr. H. R. WELLS said he, too, was not prepared for such a large proposition as Mr. Pollock had put forward. Not much would be gained by passing resolutions and telegraphing them to the Pacific Conference. "We should aim at something practical," said Mr. Wells, "and the best way for us to get to work would be on lines of social service, locally. There is plenty of room in Hongkong to attack social evils."

Mr. J. MCGUIGAN desired radical changes in world conditions to remove the cause of wars.

Mr. J. SPRADBERY suggested the formation of a league of fellowship, irrespective of social position. "If we want to make this world better," he thought, "we must bring the classes together."

Mr. ARNOLD HUGHES agreed with the last speaker. It would be a good thing to have a league of fellowship to promote peace between the various nations represented in Hongkong and to help in solving social questions which were very acute in Hongkong. Such a league could usefully form groups of men and women to inquire into problems. "Begin by thinking, not doing," said Mr. Hughes. Mr. OWEN HUGHES said that, knowing Hongkong fairly well, he felt it was in the power of the men and women of the Colony to do a great deal to promote a better understanding between nationalities here and so extend that influence throughout the East. Much was done by the women of Hongkong during the war, why should not the same call be made upon them in the cause of peace?

Mr. ANDERSON approved the idea of a league of fellowship and hoped it would direct its efforts to local work.

Mr. J. L. MCKENZIE thought it would not be necessary to form a League to send a telegram to the Washington Conference; the Chairman could call a public league, on the other hand, would find plenty to do.

The CHAIRMAN, by way of reply, said he did not anticipate that the Washington Conference would solve Pacific problems in a few months or even years. Preservation of peace in the Pacific would provide work for many years. There was no doubt the consensus of opinion of the meeting approved forming a league of fellowship and he proposed that such a league be formed, open to men and women and to all races and creeds.

Mr. SPRADBERY seconded. At Mr. MACDONALD'S suggestion it was decided to call the new body The League of Fellowship and Service and the motion was then carried.

The following were appointed to draw up a constitution and report in a week's time: The Hon. Mr. Pollock (Chairman), Miss Pitts, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Messrs. Owen Hughes, Arnold Hughes, Anderson and J. M. Wong.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Lo Kwai, a coolie, was indicted for manslaughter on September 19th, the victim being one Cheung Lee.

The case for the Crown, presented by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, was that Cheung Lee, the prisoner, and some companions were walking near the Happy Retreat when the deceased, who was walking some distance ahead, was suddenly set upon by five or six men. One of the assailants was the prisoner, who was seen making for the prisoner with a bamboo pole and was heard calling out "Strike!" The man died at the hospital about 24 hours later.

The prisoner told the Chief Justice that he knew nothing about the affair. He called two or three witnesses to prove an alibi. The jury, after a brief retirement, pronounced him guilty and accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The Judge asked the foreman on what grounds they did that.

The foreman replied that the prisoner was not actually seen to strike the deceased.

The Judge said that it was a serious offence which, under ordinary circumstances, would have earned a severe sentence. He desired however, to give effect to the recommendation of the jury and consequently would pass a much lighter sentence—one of three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

RETURN FROM BANISHMENT.

Chan Fuk was indicted for disobeying a banishment order. He was banished for ten years in 1918, and for life on three occasions since then, but has returned to the Colony and was arrested here again at the end of September.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) said the man explained to the police that he was sick and came to Hongkong for treatment.

The Judge said to the prisoner: It is quite clear that you have made up your mind to remain in this Colony and it is equally clear that the police authorities are not going to allow you to do so. The only excuse you offer is that you were sick and you have come down here for treatment. Hongkong is not the only place where people can be treated for sickness. I am bound to pass upon you such a sentence as will prevent you being at large and returning to the Colony, being an undesirable person. The sentence of the Court is three years' imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

YOUNG PORTUGUESE BOUND OVER.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, Francisco Maria Franco, a clerk, living at Green Island, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide on October 4th.

The defendant, who was evidently still in weak health, pleaded "guilty."

Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, said that on October 4th the defendant cut his throat and left wrist with a razor. He was found and rushed off to hospital just in time to save his life. He made rapid recovery, thanks to a strong constitution, and was discharged from hospital on Sunday. The offence was committed at his parents' house on Green Island where his father was the officer in charge of the gunpowder depot.

The Magistrate: Is he employed there too?

Inspector Spear replied in the negative.

What was the trouble about?—He had some differences with his fiancée.

The Inspector added that the father was willing to guarantee his son's future good behaviour. The defendant had good prospects in life.

The Magistrate: Was he suffering from a fit when did it?

The Inspector: No. He seems to have acted in a sudden passion. He now realises the seriousness of the act and is repentant. I suggest that he should be bound over.

The Magistrate (to defendant): Franco, you are anxious now, I hope, to make the best of life, instead of to take it away. I will bind you over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for 12 months, at the end of which time I hope you will have got over your troubles.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. MR. HOLYOAK.

The community will regret to learn that, owing to the state of his health, which necessitates a long absence from the Colony, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has resigned his seat on the Legislative Council as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the members of the Chamber is being convened for Tuesday next for the purpose of electing a successor to Mr. Holyoak.

Mr. Holyoak has represented the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council since 1915 when he was elected to succeed, in that capacity, the late Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

opinion of the meeting approved forming a league of fellowship and he proposed that such a league be formed, open to men and women and to all races and creeds.

Mr. SPRADBERY seconded. At Mr. MACDONALD'S suggestion it was decided to call the new body The League of Fellowship and Service and the motion was then carried.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

A GERMAN TRADE-MARK.

EX-ENEMY RIGHT TO SUE IN HONGKONG DISPUTED.

THE MAGISTRAL RULING.

The case was again before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday afternoon, in which the Yuen Wah firm of 233, Queen's Road Central, were summoned at the instance of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, solicitors for Messrs. Jensen & Co., of the Bund, Canton, for having in their possession, for sale for purposes of trade, tins of blue shade dye to which a trade mark closely resembling the registered trade mark of the complainants was falsely applied.

At the first hearing, Mr. Leo d'Almada, for the defence had submitted, *inter alia*, that neither the owners of the trade mark, the Bad. Anilin Fabrik, of Germany, nor Messrs. Jensen & Co., of Canton, their representatives, had any right to sue in Hongkong, the Enemy Alien Restriction Ordinance, 1918, being still in force here.

The Magistrate, later, gave his decision that the Treaty of Versailles having restored the rights of German firms and corporations, there was nothing in the local Ordinance to prevent Germans bringing police court proceedings to protect their rights, provided they complied with certain formalities and obtained a permit from the Colonial Secretary's office.

Mr. M. H. Turner (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) for the complainants, at the opening of yesterday's hearing, recapitulated the history of the case, and remarked that the Magistrate's decision was of extreme importance to his clients and to all other German firms, because it dispelled an impression that was undoubtedly common in Hongkong, amongst the Chinese, that they could use German trade-marks with any fear, because of the supposed inability of German firms to bring proceedings.

Coming to the facts of the case, Mr. Turner said that Mr. Riecken, of Messrs. Jensen & Co., heard that certain Chinese firms in Hongkong were selling aniline dyes to which were affixed an imitation of the Bad. Anilin Fabrik's trade-mark.

Mr. d'Almada: I agree that the trade-mark is registered in the name of this firm.

The Magistrate: But someone should appear from the Registrars.

Mr. Turner: You mean the agreement between the Registrars is not sufficient?

The Magistrate: It might be, but if the case were to go any further and the depositions could not contain that evidence a point might be raised.

Mr. Turner thought a note on the depositions that the point was not disputed would be sufficient.

Mr. Julius Riecken, of Messrs. Jensen & Co. of Canton, said the firm had represented the Bad. Anilin Fabrik since 1897. The Bad. Anilin Fabrik were the owners of the trade-mark commonly known as the cock pheasant trade-mark in respect of aniline dyes. The registered number in Hongkong was 1455, under Class I. It was first registered in 1887. After the war, application was made under the Versailles Treaty for the renewal of the trade-mark and in consequence it was renewed for 14 years from August 12th, 1916.

The Magistrate: It was antedated?

Mr. Turner: Yes, the war was on, and no German could apply for renewal.

The witness produced a true copy of the trade-mark. He also said the firm of Jensen & Co. was one of the largest dealers in dyes in China. They had four or five Chinese firms in Hongkong as customers.

Mr. Turner: Have you done a large business since the war?

Witness: The first shipments arrived in March and April, 1920, and the goods have been sold extensively since then.

At the request of the Magistrate, the witness produced a copy of the defendant's mark and said it was very similar to the complainant's mark.

Mr. d'Almada: It is a very similar mark, no doubt, but it is not a false trade description. There is no doubt the picture is identical.

Mr. Turner: About as clear an imitation to mislead as it is possible to imagine.

Mr. d'Almada: We do not admit a false trade description but we admit there is a similarity.

Mr. Turner: And we say it is intended to deceive.

The witness remarked that the only difference was in the wording and this would mislead Chinese, who only looked at the picture, being unable to read the lettering.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada, the witness said that on the outbreak of war he was in Hongkong in the firm of Jensen & Co. He was not interested; he left the Colony in November, 1914.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTIONS.

DANGERS OF CAINE ROAD.

A number of summonses against motor car chauffeurs were heard by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday. The driver of motor car 150 was summoned for driving the car without a driver's licence; reckless and furious driving causing injuries to another; and having no rear light.

Inspector Garrod asked for a remand as the man who was knocked down was still in hospital.

By a curious coincidence, both the chauffeur and the man knocked down were named Chan Fook.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

"HONOUR OF SHANGHAI AT STAKE."

The drivers of two motor cars were summoned for reckless driving on Victoria Road at 1 p.m., on October 10th.

Inspector Garrod said that he and Sergt. Nicol were driving on the police patrol motor cycle going east to west. As they rounded the bend into Victoria Road from the Pokfulam Road, the defendants' cars came up the hill at a very fast pace, one behind the other. They had to apply the brake hard and stop out to clear the police outfit. He estimated the speed at fully 20 miles an hour, perhaps more. Although not required by the law, it had become a recognised practice among motorists to use the road only one way from Pokfulam to West Point as the road was narrow in parts. There were two other cars behind the police cycle, and they had to pull up on the side of the road for the defendants to scrape through. The witness stopped them and turned them back. The defendants did not sound their horns. It was the Ching Ming festival and the road was a busy one. Both the defendants' cars were packed with Chinese, evidently going out to chin joss.

Replying to the Magistrate, the defendants said "they were prompted by their fares to go quickly." One also said that when he said the road was only open one way, the passengers remarked, "You Shanghai men are afraid to do it." If we had engaged a local man, he would do it.

The defendant indicated that he felt the honour of Shanghai was at stake.

The Magistrate fined the drivers \$20 each.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.

The driver of motor car No. 472, owned by Mr. Lee Chi Fong, assistant manager of the Bank of East Asia, again attended on a charge of driving too fast in Caine Road. The driver had asked for an adjournment in order that his employer might give evidence.

Mr. Lee, in the witness-box, denied that the car was travelling at 20 miles an hour up the incline on Caine Road, near the Italian Convent at 9 a.m., on September 30th.

The Magistrate: The Chinese Sergeant who has been on point duty on the road for a fortnight, and has seen many cars pass, states that your car was going 20 per cent. faster than the others. You say he is not right?—It can't be true.

Replying to another question, the witness said that his car was a "Studebaker" car.

How many horse-power?—I think 50, I am not sure.

A powerful car!—It is supposed to be the best make.

Never mind the make. I want to know the power. Do you have to use second gear up the incline?—Very seldom, now.

The Magistrate: I consider the car must have been going above the legal limit. It is a dangerous place.

The driver was fined \$10.

A Chinese school boy, attending St. Stephen's College, was summoned for leaving his motor cycle unattended outside the College.

A house coolie attended to say that his "master" was at school and had sent him to answer the summons.

The Magistrate: And I suppose you have come with \$5 in your pocket to pay the fine.

The coolie smilingly admitted that that was so.

Remarking that "Hongkong school-boys go to school on motor bicycles nowadays," the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$4 so the coolie went away with a dollar to the good.

Mr. d'Almada: I put to you that you know perfectly well that, up to the present time, you are not allowed to trade in Hongkong?

Witness: Yes, I think we are.

Mr. d'Almada also pointed out to the witness that Messrs. Jensen & Co.'s power of attorney gave them power to act for The Bad. Anilin Fabrik "in Southern China" but did not mention Hongkong. The witness said Hongkong was included because it was in Southern China. He also said that importation of German dyes since the war had been resumed in Canton but not in Hongkong.

Police Sergt. Fender spoke of executing a search warrant and seizing packets of dyes bearing the trade-mark objected to. Labels bearing the trade-mark were found in a drawer.

Mr. d'Almada: There was no attempt at concealment?

Sergt. Fender: We asked for labels and the man in the shop said they had none.

Mr. d'Almada: He had no hesitation in telling you all about it?

The Magistrate reminded Mr. Turner of his statement in opening, that a letter of warning had been sent to the defendants.

Mr. Turner said the writer was in Canton but could be called at an adjourned hearing if the Magistrate desired.

The Magistrate thought it would be well to call such evidence and the case was accordingly adjourned until Saturday.

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DES VOEUX ROAD.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(TELETYPE SERVICE'S AGENCY.)THE IRISH PROBLEM.
WHY THE CONFERENCE WAS
ADJOURNED.

LONDON, October 18th.

Last evening's announcement of the postponement of the Irish Conference has given rise to a crop of rumours to the effect that irreconcilable differences had prevented the breaking-up of the Conference. It is generally agreed, however, that this inference is entirely unwarranted. The Conference will probably resume at a very early date. The present position appears to be that the ground has been cleared of preliminaries and that the scene is set for the main discussions and for some form of agenda to be drawn up.

KERNEL OF THE DEBATES.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that the kernel of the debates is not the status but the unity of Ireland and that until the latter question is disposed of little advance can be made regarding the details of the proposed new Government of Ireland. Special significance therefore attaches to the unyielding pronouncement of Sir James Craig.

PRIME MINISTER'S PRE-OCCUPATIONS.

It is understood that the postponement of the Conference is entirely due to the pre-occupations of Mr. Lloyd George, whose momentous utterance on unemployment was expected to be made immediately the House of Commons met today. It has now been postponed, the official explanation being that, owing to the procedure of the House, it is proposed that the bills dealing with unemployment cannot be introduced until October 19th. It is unofficially asserted, however, that this is due to differences of opinion among experts in working out the export credits scheme.

EARLIER CABLES.

NO DATE FIXED.

LONDON, October 17th.

The Irish Conference was resumed this afternoon. The crowd in Whitehall was chiefly interested in the American wreaths that were laid on the Cenotaph, but a small gathering at the bottom of Downing Street cheered the Sinn Fein delegates on their arrival.

LATER.

On the termination of the Irish Conference Mr. Erskine Childers told an interviewer that no date had been fixed for the return of the delegates to Downing Street.

LATER.

An official communiqué in reference to the Conference between the Government and the Irish delegates states that it lasted two hours and was adjourned.

LATER.

RESUMPTION DEPENDENT UPON PREMIER'S ENGAGEMENTS.
Renter learns that the failure to fix a date for the resumption of the Conference is due to the uncertainty of Mr. Lloyd George's Parliamentary engagements.

LATEST CABLES.

CHINESE IN JAMAICA.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALLEGED
INVASION.

LONDON, October 18th.

Reports from Jamaica show that the campaign begun by a section of the press against the so-called Chinese invasion of Jamaica is gathering in strength. The matter will be brought before the Legislative Council next session. It is announced that the Chinese have formed a strong combine to enter various fields of enterprise, including the purchase of coaling sailing vessels and the acquisition of a wharf and premises.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

CONSTRUCTION BEING PRESSED
ON SPEEDILY.

LONDON, October 18th.

Mr. F. J. Brown, chairman of the Post Office, Telephone and Telegraph Society, lecturing in London, dealt with the Imperial wireless chain. He announced that a station at Cairo would be finished at the end of the year, completing the first link to South Africa. Two further stations will be erected, in England and Egypt, forming the first link to India, Singapore and Hongkong. He stated that a commission of experts was engaged in planning Imperial stations and expected to complete the work in November. Thereafter construction would be pressed on as speedily as possible.

WANTS TO PROTECT
GERMANY.U.S. SENATOR'S AMENDMENTS
REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.

The Senate rejected the amendment to the German Peace Treaty proposed by the Democrat, Senator Walsh, providing for the United States to join the other Powers in a pledge to protect Germany against unwarranted invasion. A second amendment by Senator Walsh, that the United States should use its good offices in the event of a wanton attack upon Germany, was rejected by 82 votes to 8.

TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

ZAGLOUL ACCUSES GOVERNMENT
OF COMPLICITY.

CAIRO, October 18th.

Although it was understood that Zagloul Pasha was proceeding direct to Kenah to attempt to land at Sohag, but he was prevented by the authorities. Zagloul has telegraphed to the Sultan accusing the Government of complicity in the occurrence at Assiut.

TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

AMERICAN INTERESTS REQUIRE
NOMINAL FORCE.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.

Mr. McKinley, in the Senate, urged that America should keep troops on the Rhine as American interests in Europe required the presence there of a nominal force of American troops.

FAMOUS PORTRAITS SOLD.

THE "BLUE BOY" AND THE
"TRAGIC MUSE."

LONDON, October 18th.

After considerable negotiation the Duke of Westminster has disposed of the famous portraits, Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" and Reynolds' "Tragic Muse" to Sir Joseph Duveen at a figure stated to be £200,000.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

COMPOSITION OF EMPIRE
DELEGATION.

LONDON, October 18th.

The newspapers assert that the British Empire delegation to the Washington Conference consists of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee, representing Britain; Sir Robert Borden, Canada; Senator Pearce, Australia; Sir John Salmond, New Zealand and Mr. Sastri, India. Mr. Smuts received a pressing invitation, but he is unable to leave South Africa, which is not represented.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH DELEGATION'S
ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, October 17th.

In the event of Mr. Lloyd George going to Washington, he and Mr. Balfour will sail on the *Aquitania*, whose departure from Southampton will be accelerated a couple of days—namely, November 3rd—to enable them to reach Washington on November 11th. The Premier's visit, which is still dependent upon domestic affairs, will be brief in any case. When he returns to England, Mr. Balfour will remain as head of the mission. Sir Auckland Geddes will be appointed as third delegate. The remaining delegate, Lord Lee, sails on the *Olympic* with three Foreign Office officials on the 28th inst.

THREATENED RAILWAY
STRIKE IN U.S.A.

LABOUR BOARD'S PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.

The Labour Board proposes, in order to avert a railway strike, a reduction of freight rates equivalent to the reduction of wages recommended in July; also the withdrawal by the railways and the operators of the further reductions and the strike order, respectively, pending the Board's action.

A Cleveland message states that the
President of the Locomotive Engineers'
Union has declared that the Board's
proposals are not feasible. Meanwhile,
the authorities are making every prepara-
tion to maintain food supplies and the
conveyance of mails. There will be
87,000 motor lorries available to feed
New York, and cold-storage supplies are
sufficient for three weeks. The fuel prob-
lem is the gravest, but coal merchants
declare that they are able to meet the
situation.
DEATH OF COMPANY
DIRECTOR.

LONDON, October 17th.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Crowdon, formerly head of Messrs. Horrockes, Crowdon.

BRITAIN'S "UNKNOWN
WARRIOR."CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL LAID ON
THE TOMB.

LONDON, October 17th.

General Pershing received an enthusiastic welcome in London to-day when he laid the Congressional Medal on the Tomb of the "Unknown Warrior" in Westminster Abbey and placed a magnificent wreath upon the Cenotaph.

Large crowds heartily cheered General Pershing and Colonel Harvey (the U.S. Ambassador) as they drove in open carriages from the American Embassy to the Abbey, escorted by mounted police and five hundred American troops from the Rhine, wearing steel helmets and carrying rifles. Fifty sailors from the American warship *Olympia*, which will convey the remains of the American "Unknown Warrior" from France to America, were drawn up outside the Abbey; also detachments of Guards, Bluejackets, Marines and the Air Force. The Duke of Connaught (representing the King), the Premier, Earl Haig, Viscount French, Viscount Allenby, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, the Earl of Cavan, Mr. Winston Churchill, Air-Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard, Lord Lee, Sir Worthington Evans and the High Commissioners and Agents-General for the Dominions were among the distinguished personages at the Abbey.

"A SLIGHT TOKEN OF GRATITUDE
AND AFFECTION."

Col. Harvey, in a speech, pointed out that the Medal was the highest military honour bestowable by the Government of the United States. It comprised a message of fraternity from Americans to the people of the British Empire.

General Pershing, laying the Medal on the Tomb in commemoration of British sacrifices and as "a slight token of our gratitude to and affection for Britain," said: "Let us profit by the occasion and, under its inspiration, pledge anew our trust in God that He may guide our faltering footsteps into the paths of permanent peace. Let us resolve together in friendship and confidence to maintain towards all peoples that Christian spirit that underlies the character of both nations."

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, emphasised the importance of the tribute to the representative of nearly a million British dead and said that America's homage would be a perpetual reminder that the fundamental aims of the two democracies were the same and a solemn pledge that the two mighty peoples who were comrades in the Great War had resolved to remain comrades to guarantee the great peace.

BRITAIN WILL RECIPROCATE WITH
THE VICTORIA CROSS.

At the banquet in honour of General Pershing, Sir Worthington Evans, at the conclusion of an eloquent address emphasising the indestructibility of Anglo-American friendship, announced the King's intention to confer the Victoria Cross upon America's "Unknown Warrior."

He hoped that the Earl of Cavan would head the British military mission to the Washington Conference, and so be able to present the Cross on behalf of his Majesty.

[The Earl of Cavan distinguished himself while in command of the British forces on the Italian front at the time of Austria's last desperate attack and during the effective Allied operations which followed.]

KING'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT.

LONDON, October 18th.

The King has sent a message to President Harding expressing appreciation of the gift of the medal of honour to the British "Unknown Warrior" as a gesture of friendly sympathy and goodwill which we shall not forget.

The message points out that the Victoria Cross, which Britain is sending to America, has never before been bestowed upon a subject of another nation; and adds heart-felt good wishes for the sterling success of the Washington Conference, in which the Ministers of both countries will do all that practical statesmanship can achieve to perpetuate the comradeship of war in the maintenance of peace.

SHIP-PLATE PRICES.

DRASTIC CUT TO ENCOURAGE
TRADE.

LONDON, October 17th.

North-east Coast steel manufacturers have made a drastic cut of 70s. per ton on ship-plates, which are now £10 10s. per ton, compared with £24 10s. at the beginning of the year. A big manufacturer has declared that the industry is not merely sacrificing profits, but is incurring big losses in order to encourage trade.

THE FALLING MARK.

THREE, A PENNY.

LONDON, October 17th.

Marks on the London market have reached the low record of 750 to the pound. This is attributed partly to Germany, in view of the impending higher taxation; selling marks for other currencies, notably Dutch and Scandinavian; and partly to enormous Continental speculation.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

SIR ERIC GEDDES RESIGNS.

LONDON, October 17th.

Sir Eric Geddes has resigned from the Ministry of Transport. Mr. Arthur Neal, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, is carrying on temporarily.

ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE.
TO BE REORGANISED TO DEAL
WITH SINN FEIN.

LONDON, October 18th.

It is announced from Belfast that it has been decided to reorganise the Ulster Volunteer Force in consequence of the inactivity of the British Government in coping with Sinn Fein, who have established camps in the Ulsterist quarters and are openly drilling with rifles and machine-guns.

Sir James Craig, in the course of a spirited reply to Sinn Fein criticisms of a recent speech by him, declared that the six Ulster counties hung together and would not allow tampering with them. He strenuously countered the idea that Ulster was a bargaining factor in the present situation. Ulster wanted nothing except to be left to work out her own destiny.

NO MILITARY ALLIANCE.
AUSTRALIAN LABOUR CONFER-
ENCE RESOLUTION.

BRISBANE, October 17th.

The Australian Labour Conference has adopted a motion calling upon the Federal Government to refuse to commit Australia to any military alliance with or against any nation.

BERLIN MUNICIPAL
ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, October 17th.

The municipal elections have resulted in a small majority for the non-Socialist parties, attributed partly to public resentment at the Upper Silesian decision. The extreme Conservatives gained a remarkable increase of votes.

FRANCE'S PEACEFUL POLICY.

WAR MINISTER'S SPEECH.

PARIS, October 17th.

Speaking at Metz on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the French patriot, Paul Deroulede, the War Minister, M. Barthou, stated that French diplomacy acts in the open and has no use for intrigues. The French democracy wants nothing but peace. No nation aims more resolutely and more honestly than France at the reduction of the burden of military expenditure.

KEMALISTS TO RELEASE
FRENCH PRISONERS.

PARIS, October 17th.

Following an agreement between France and the Turkish (Kemalist) Government, French war-prisoners are to be released immediately. The first batch is expected at Marseilles to-day.

PARIS AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

VERY SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

PARIS, October 17th.

The Paris automobile show closed yesterday. The results were very satisfactory for all sorts of cars were obtained.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

SHANGHAI PORT DEVELOPMENT.

SHANGHAI, October 18th.

The consulting committee of harbour engineer experts who last Saturday started a six weeks' inquiry into the Shanghai port development scheme, were banqueted at the Astor House last night. There is to be a meeting of the leading residents to-day. The committee have left for the Yangtze estuary and Hangchow Bay to study the question on the spot.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY
INCREASES CAPITAL.

SHANGHAI, October 18th.

The Shanghai Telephone Company yesterday unanimously resolved to increase its capital to two million taels necessitating the creation of 25,000 new shares of fifty taels each.

THE WARFARE IN UPPER
YANGTZE REGION.

MORE SHIPS FIRED ON.

LOHANG, October 11th.

The str. *Kiki* from Chungking has been fired on, one man being killed and the pilot wounded. The str. *Huangkiang* has also arrived. She was heavily fired on but there were no casualties.

When the *Huangkiang* was searched the Customs found 174 packages of smuggled opium; which when opened were found to contain opium, weighing six tons, a record seizure with a value of nearly \$500,000.

The community of 100 missionaries and others are waiting in lower river ports before taking passage for Szechuan province. Word has been received from them asking that these people be requested to remain below Ichang until upriver steamers are moving again as the port of Ichang is without adequate accommodation and the responsibility of safeguarding so many foreigners during the present unsettled condition is too great.

DOCTORS, OLD AND NEW.
FROM ERA OF MAGIC TO SCIENCE
OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.Sir Clifford Allbutt, the Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, who was a classical scholar before he took up medicine, has published an interesting book of lectures on ancient medicine, with supplementary essays on the progress of the art down to the present time, writes Dean Lange in the *Evening Standard*. We sometimes like to fancy that we should have been happier if we had lived long ago. We do not reflect how extremely unpleasant it would have been to fall into the hands of an old-time practitioner.

Without going back to the savage state, represented for us by many African tribes among whom "a good bedside manner" consists in entering the patient's hut with a terrific howl, beating a tom-tom—what would have been our fate if we had been treated by an ancient Greek doctor? If it had been a surgical case we might not have fared badly. Some difficult operations, such as trepanning after fracture of the skull, were discovered surprisingly early. Even in the Old Stone Age one of the Cro-Magnon skeletons, whose cranial development has excited the envy of their discoverers, shows that the owner—a woman, I am sorry to say—had been treated unsuccessfully for a fractured skull.

The Greek surgeon had a large number of fairly good instruments, and could deal with cataract, calculus, and many other awkward surgical troubles. But medicine long remained mixed up with superstition. It was believed almost universally that by eating an animal we can transfer its special virtues to ourselves. The Koreans to this day eat tiger's flesh to give them courage. The Greeks prescribed mashed swallows' eyes for weak sight, and the blood of a chamois to cure vertigo.

WONDERFUL AND HORRIBLE REMEDIES.

Among savages this belief is often the cause of cannibalism: to eat the heart of an enemy who has been overcome with difficulty is obviously a wise thing to do. "We are not free from this notion yet: oarsmen eat quantities of beef (or did in my young days), not because this diet has been proved to be good for rowing, but because it is a proverbially strong animal. In ancient and medieval times we should have had to take some wonderful and horrible remedies. Dried toads, snakes, and spiders, rolled into enormous pills, were antidotes to every kind of poison.

Nature was supposed to have stamped on medicinal plants and animals an indication of the use which was to be made of them. Thus crabs were good for cancer, and the yellow plover for jaundice; euphrasia is indicated for diseases of the eye, because it has a black spot in its corolla. It is possible that a careful search might reveal some survivals of the doctrine of "signatures" even in the modern pharmacopoeia; it is certain that it survives in popular remedies. The blood-stone (heliotropium) is still employed, I am told, to stop bleeding at the nose; and nettle-tea is a popular remedy for uric acid. One very old superstition was to apply the remedy to the weapon which caused the wound.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT FAITH HEALING.

Professor Allbutt does not mention that this was revived in the seventeenth century by Sir Kenelm Digby, who invented a "sympathetic powder," which was to be applied to the wound, not to the wound. The weapon was anointed and dressed three times a day; the wound itself was bound up and let alone for seven days, at the end of which time it was generally found perfectly united. This treatment was much more successful than the orthodox method, which included pouring boiling oil into a gunshot wound to counter-act the poison of the lead.

As long as science is mainly guess-work, superstitions of all kinds flourish and are very hard to kill. There are so many real or imagined cases of faith-healing that a vast amount of evidence collects round a superstition and supports it. A good example is the superstition about the King's evil, scrofula, which was supposed to be cured by the royal touch. Scrofula was also treated by viper's flesh and lion's blood; but to be stroked by a King, especially by a good King, was a more certain cure. Edward the Confessor was perhaps the first to work these miracles; Shakespeare makes Malcolm say that he has often seen the King of England cure "men all swollen and afeared, pitiful to the eye, the mere despair of surgery."

"CURES" BY THE KING'S TOUCH.

The gift was almost continuous in England from Henry II. to Queen Anne. The King received the patients three times a year—at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Michaelmas. Each patient presented a certificate from the clergyman of the parish, and received a small gold or silver medal to hang round the neck. William III. was sceptical, and once said to a patient, "God give you better health, and more sense." George I. refused to do it; the Jacobites drew the obvious conclusion. Private virtues in the King were not essential; Charles II. touched an enormous number of scrofulous persons, as did Louis XIV. in France, to whom 3,000 persons were brought two days after his coronation.

The history of this superstition is of great interest, since the cases were under the observation of the medical profession, and the faith in the change of dynasty. It can hardly be supposed that Charles II. believed in his own miraculous powers, but, no doubt, he was able to put on the grand manner, which is so important in all treatment by suggestion.

Poor Charles II. was a victim of the wretched science of his time, and made the last of his many excellent jokes at the expense of his doctors, gravely apologising to them for "taking such an unconscious time in dying."

TOO FOND OF LETTING BLOOD.

Medical science was undoubtedly far better in antiquity than in the Middle Ages. It is very interesting to find that the Romans anticipated Sir Ronald Ross in connecting malaria with marsh insects. Varro speaks of "tiny, even invisible, animals are bred in marshes, and enter through the mouth and nostrils," and Columella advises that no marsh should be allowed to exist near a farm building or a public road. "For a marsh always throws up noxious and poisonous steams during the hot weather, and breeds insects armed with mischievous stings, which fly upon us in swarms."

The devastations of civil war and the conversion of small farms into large sheep-runs undoubtedly increased malaria in Italy, especially in the south; some even suppose that the ruin of the old civilisation was partly due to this cause. This disease, then, called ague, was very prevalent in the English fens till within living memory; the chief remedies were port wine and laudanum. The ancients were too fond of letting blood; but there were three controversies about the utility of this practice, and it was never carried so far as it was in the early modern period, when, as Mark Twain says, if a man cut his throat, the doctors would want to open a vein in some other part of his body.

SPAN OF LIFE PROLONGED.

Sir Clifford Allbutt's last chapters, on modern medicine, are very interesting, but naturally very technical. The progress in the healing art during the last fifty years has been one of the chief triumphs of recent civilisation. Of course, the discovery of microbes has revolutionised treatment and started a new era in preventive medicine. The average duration of human life in this country has increased by more than one-third in my lifetime. But on the whole, one is rather surprised that the progress of medicine, as apart from surgery, was so long deferred.

I can well remember seeing invalids wearing these insupportable appliances called "respirators," consumptives were kept out of the fresh air, and nearly always died; diseases so unlike each other as typhus and typhoid were confounded in the official reports; and a puerilis was vaguely described as "internal inflammation." The ignorance of the public is still amazing. The masses prefer secret remedies and unlicensed practitioners; they know something about the unions, and think that the medical profession is under trade union rules.

MEDICINE AND MAGIC.

There are also many who want to restore the old connection between medicine and magic; wonderful cures readily find credence. Lourdes flourishes just as the ceremony of touching for the King's evil flourished, or even more, since powerful financial interests have grown up around it. We say that this is a scientific age; but the majority are very easily shaken out of their belief in science; they desire miracles, and with much help from the imagination they find what they look for.

Our debt to the noble medical profession is incalculable. Bereavement is now a rather visitant in most families, and we are still playing tennis and climbing mountains at ages when our grandparents were at death's door. But the doctors ought to have a little more courage as advisers of the nation. They were very slow to speak out about certain dreadful diseases which ruin myriads of lives; and there are other matters on which authoritative pronouncements, like those of a religious body assembled in conference, would be very useful. Such subjects are—Health certificates before marriage; Hereditary defects as a legal bar to marriage; The right of euthanasia in certain cases; and the medical aspect of family limitation. Medicine is a kind of priesthood, and the nation has a right to know whatever the doctors can tell us with authority.

BRITISH INDUSTRY.

A NEW TARIFF REFORM CAM-
PAIGN PREDICTED.

In connection with the rumours of an election before long and the active political campaign arranged for the autumn, it is interesting to note, says an Indian paper, that Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, who was intimately associated with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's Tariff Reform campaign, and who has disappeared from public life for the last three years, is still dictating the affairs of the Tariff Commission which is to be set up in the autumn. That protection will be one of the chief issues of any forthcoming political struggle, is apparent from the speech of Mr. Lennox Leo at the annual meeting of the Calico Printers' Association at Manchester when he dwelt on the injury done to Great Britain's chief exporting industry, namely cotton, by the Government's attempt to encourage home-made dyes. Mr. Leo said the essence of both the Dyesuffs Act and the Safeguarding of Industries Act was placing on certain industries privileged position, but great industries like agriculture, coal, cotton, wool and shipbuilding were excluded from the privilege. They were to be exposed to the cold blast of foreign competition. More than half the output of Calico printers was exported to Asiatic countries.

General tariff imports would injure the whole export industry, but calico printers were especially penalised by the duties on imported colours. The cost of colours to the industry had risen 24s. per cent. compared with 1914. He declared the policy favouring the inefficient must ultimately fail, for no tariff could enable an industry to force foreign purchasers to buy goods they could obtain better and cheaper from foreign rivals.

Opium and other drugs to the value of one and a quarter million dollars, smuggled into Shanghai, were burnt in furnaces at Pootung last week, in the presence of Customs officials and high Chinese officials of Shanghai.

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THE NEW WOMAN. APPRECIATION AND DEFENCE.

[By Mrs. HENRY DUDENEY, Author of "A Man with a Maid," "The Orchard Thief," "Folly Corner," etc.]

The "new woman" is a token of glory; not so much for what she is to-day as for all that she indicates for tomorrow. To-day she is in transition, and like all pioneers, makes various mistakes. Her pose is noisy, her accent too marked; she has become candid, but sometimes lacks charm; yet these things are only ripples on a deep sea. And she follows the star of an ideal, whether she knows it or not.

Some women smoke too much, and unless they are sitting, sleeping, or—presumably—saying their prayers, a cigarette lolls in the corner of their mouths. Yet I'd rather have a cigarette than great-grandmother's smelling salts. Other women dress too loudly, and too little. You are amused by cretonne frocks of a hearty wallpaper design—too short, too skimpy, and with the pattern precisely in the wrong place. But that is better than the imprudent fashions of 1880's—crinolines, pointed shoes, flowing veils, pike bonnets, heavy mantles, all of it designed to hide a woman's beautiful body and clog her immortal soul. There was a certain wistful elegance in the mid-Victorian mode; but the women were certainly not so healthy and probably not so clean. Now the "new woman" is a splendid physical creature; and perfection of body leads to growth of soul. Religion "o-day is vague; it is going—with all the other things—through a phase of chaos and rebellion. But it is real, and soon it will crystallise. The old materialism is dead. War, and the sorrow of war, killed that.

The "new woman" steps out grandly from the mists of the past, and through the mist you faintly see those shrinking figures who were this goddess's grandmother and maiden aunt. You feel such a profound pity for them. They lived before the Married Woman's Property Act was passed, and that was only in 1881. The "new woman" owes her position almost wholly to the change in economics. For how can you be courageous when you have not a penny, and are incapable of earning one? Before that Act was passed man was an amiable despot. We might be trusted to keep household accounts but not to have our own bank balance. The drawing of cheques was one of the seven mysteries. Yet it was all done with such a blind honesty of purpose and for our good. Man in those days was quite unconsciously Turkish in his concept of woman, and the old story has come down to us of the farmer who, after the proposed new bill had been patiently explained to him, banged his fist on the table and roared out, "Do you mean to tell me that if my missus had a hundred pounds left her I couldn't spend it without asking her first?"

LOVE AFFAIRS.

The "new woman" in her love affairs is enchanting. Both before and after marriage there is comradeship, and this is quite a new factor. The "old woman" knew very little of her husband's business affairs. He never told her, and it was more than her place was worth to ask. The wife of those days blindly obeyed, and I was told by a lady in her eighties that when she was a bride she was very much worried because her husband insisted on keeping a gas-jet alight in the hall through the night. But as St. Paul said, "Wives obey your husbands, nothing could be done, until the bright thought came that St. Paul added, "in the Lord." So, as there could be nothing godly in wasting gas, she turned it out when she went to bed. They were so conscientious, so dutiful and so dull; so literal. There was no fun and very little romance. You look in vain for one glimmer of that caprice and spirituality which illumines the path of the modern lover. And of one thing we may be sure—the "new woman" will never wheedle a man, which means deceiving him. Nor will she "manage" him. She realises that he is the Eternal Boy, and treats him accordingly. There is no fear in her love, and there is an exquisite dash of maternity. What we want and what we shall get, when the fether and the fever of the war tradition has died away, is fewer marriages and better ones. Later years, perhaps, although marriage is such a gamble (and the gambling makes its charm) that it does not seem to matter whether you rush into it at eighteen or pick and choose until you are forty.

As for divorce, the increase of which alarms many people, I detect it, and all its ways. Adultery is a mortal sin, and a social mistake. Yet divorce seems to be the dirty ditch that some must jump. It is all part of the present hunger for the ideal, and it is better than the old way of winking at infidelity. In the dreary "old days" the poor "old woman" often did that. What was called her "good home" depended on sticking to her husband. She was belated for what was really her insincerity; but, in nine cases out of ten, it was a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. She simply could not afford to do without him. Surely anything is better than that! Divorce, although we hate it, may be, with all the other feminine changes, a token of the times and a promise for the future. In the beautiful future—which may not be so very far off—only lovers, who really love will dream of getting married; and the unsavoury Divorce Court will go out of business. When you really, truly love, nothing in this world, or the next, can part you.

ETERNAL YOUTH.

The "new woman" is not always young, for it is a matter of mentality, not of decades. The delicious freedom of the time (not the license of the times, as the pessimists say) is a draught like Downland air, and it affects most of us. There must always be some who lag behind, and who remain "old women," whatever their age. But they become, daily, a smaller company. And the

column of dust which follows them—dust of dead opinions, effete customs—nearly swallows them up. A woman of that fastidious company remonstrated the other day with her delightfully youthful mother, who is nearly seventy, because she would persist in wearing a most life-like and well-groomed wig. "But my dear," with a bland smile, "you surely wouldn't have me wear a cap!" There was a stiffness not only of clothes but of mind in the past. To-day we are generous, candid. The anger and the whisper have died, and we approach the magnificent facts of life quite frankly. All sorts of qualities which we have always had, but which got covered in, are coming to light—a sense of logic, a sense of honour, and even a sense of humour! Perhaps the "new woman" is a paradox after all! Perhaps she is not "new," but merely a variation of the eternal theme. A delightful variation, in every aspect!

And then, the "new" grandmother! So smart, so young. It is vivacity of spirit, not of the rouge-pot. Though I will not say there is never a rouge-pot! But if she rouges, she does it beautifully. And she is so proud of being a grandmother. All that absurdity of concealing your age—what a remote pose! The "new" grandmother and the "new" mother, also, are less serious than the old one. But they are more profound. The "new" mother-in-law! She is no longer the vehicle for a simple stock joke. She loves her "in law" children, for she she gaily argues, how can you help loving anyone who makes your child happy! The dreary old mother-in-law (happily almost extinct) would say: "I hate him because she married Jack. I've lost my son." She added that this was natural in a mother. If we are still primitive in our emotions and not "new women" at all, at least we are less savage in our expression of them.

It is in her emotional aspect that the "new" woman (if she is really new) interests me most, but there is the very important business and professional side of her to be considered. And, here, she really is "new" because she is doing things which in the past were denied her. She works hard and plays hard; doing it all well—although I wish she wouldn't try to play leap-frog in a skirt! She is on local councils; she is a Poor Law Guardian; she is a factory inspector, and she has been a policeman. She excels in the Arts, although I feel that, not yet, has she had quite an equal chance. There is a funny prejudice in favour of men. We have one woman Member of Parliament—and mean to have more. We have women on juries, and may, therefore, look forward to more abstract justice than we ever dared hope for. Women are not impressed by a pretty face, nor by an easy trick of tears.

In country places the most delightful token of the "new" woman is found in the Women's Institutes. Here we are taught not only to make blouses and gloves, but are initiated into the sacred—and profane—mysteries of mending the springs of the sofa and putting a new washer on the kitchen tap. Yet Mrs. Smith's husband still asks, with cheery asperity, why she goes gadding about and isn't "at the wash tub." There is a type of man that resents the "new" woman. He is afraid of her.

"The men, they've had their little day, my dear, and they know it," said one my cottage wife, triumphantly. They can still go on having their day, but the "new" woman means to have hers too. And when everybody realises that, we shall settle down comfortably. So it is useless to tell us, with unctuous patronage, that woman's sphere is the home. There are not enough homes—which includes not enough cradles—to go round. The normal, new woman (and most of us are such) would rather have a husband of her own and a baby to match than any other career you could offer. In that desire she is not a "new" woman at all, but the same sweet "old" one that we all love. But the profession of wife and mother is overcrowded; so she bravely qualifies for something else—and becomes "new."

Wash Away Skin Sores

To the many sufferers of skin diseases LAVOIR, the liquid wash, has become a household word. They know it is reliable and they can depend on it, they do not hesitate to recommend it to their neighbours. It has proved itself a remarkable remedy for all forms of Eczema. It is a germicide, it is harmless to the most delicate skin, but still it is effective and quick in action. If you are suffering from skin diseases, including eczema, pimples, scabs, crusts or Eczema in any form, wash with Lavoir and today the matter has stood the test and today is the master preparation for all skin diseases.

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FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS.

Obtainable of all chemists in Hongkong, Shanghai and the Far East, or The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Ltd., Leeds, will gladly forward address of nearest agent.

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WOUNDS & SORES**

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It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects. It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

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Hongkong, October 1921.

(1583)

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LLOYD TRIESTINO.

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via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

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"NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 20th November.

FOR SHANGHAI

"PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 28th October.
"NIPPON" ... sailing the beginning of December.
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SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said

IYO MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct., at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 11th Nov., at 11 p.m.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 8th Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MIYO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd October.
MATSUYE MARU ... End of November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Beginning of December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th Oct.
DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGOON MARU ... Thursday 27th Oct.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPR.

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th November

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

AKITA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.
WAKASA MARU ... Thursday, 3rd Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTOMI MARU (omitting Penang) ... Saturday, 29th Oct.
SANTUKI MARU ... Friday, 11th Nov.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 p.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct., at 11 a.m.
TSUYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Sunday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.
LIMA MARU (calling Nagasaki & Kure) ... Sunday, 20th Nov.

For further information apply to—
Telephone Nos. 221 & 222.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

FOR HAIPHONG via Holhow & Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 27th Oct.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 27th Oct.

For further particulars, please apply to—

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M. KOBAYASHI, Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.

GERMAN MILITARISTS MEET.

EX-KAISER'S MESSAGE.

LUDENDORFF AND VICTORY.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Berlin, August 9th.

Those who believe Germany really won the last war and will certainly win the next held a grand corroboree yesterday afternoon and evening in the Stadion outside Berlin. It was probably their greatest muster since the melancholy day when the treacherous "stab in the back" robbed them of the fruits of their victory. There was a fine display of pomp and pageantry, and an appeal was made to many senses—among the number to that of humour, in which unfortunately most of those present must have been entirely lacking. The Minister of Defence forbade members of the Reichswehr to attend in uniform, but thousands of ex-officers and soldiers made amends for this prohibition. The element of colour was enriched by the grotesque, many-hued uniforms of students' club, the banners of associations and guilds, the white dresses of regiments of young girls who aspirate play some part in the future triumph of the German arms. The supporters of the late say it was a brilliant success, and that 80,000 persons were present. The unsympathetic estimate the attendance at 15,000, and pronounce the result disappointing.

Hindenburg, the figurehead movement, was deplorably absent. He explained his defection in a telegram by the statement that he did not like Berlin. Probably his real reason was the fact that he is honorary president of the old Kyffhauser League of Ex-Soldiers, whose acting president, General Hoeringen, had forbidden members to attend on the grounds that the gathering had a political character. In his absence Field-Marshal Ludendorff dominated the proceedings, and took the salute at the march-past, which was headed by Prince Eitel Friedrich, and after a brief show of defiance made a short speech, assuring the enraptured audience that "if we believe in victory we shall have it." From Doorn the ex-Kaiser sent the following telegram:

"With pride and hot gratitude I to-day think of my brave comrades unvanquished in the field. In true German fidelity they accomplished against a world of enemies feats unknown to previous history. Their heroism will live unforgotten, an honourable memorial to the dead, a model for the living and future generations. May the halo of past great days be a beacon light which will victoriously illuminate the still dark future. God protect the nation and the Fatherland."

General Count Waldersee prophesied: "We to those (primarily French, of course) who have taught us to hate"; but the great oratorical effort came from Count von der Goltz, of Baltic renown. He declared: "We should long have defended our ships far from the homeland, if in this very homeland traitors had not proclaimed the deposition of the All-Highest War Lord, and this robbed the army of its leader." At the close of his speech he dipped deep into unconscious bathos with the boast: "Of course, without tanks, airmen, and artillery we cannot make a war of liberation, but at least we are ready, any moment to defend our Fatherland against Poles or Bolsheviks." Goltz's protégé, ex-Bandmaster Bermond, who still aspires to play the part of a Russian Napoleon, was also present in uniform, but, unfortunately, was not given a chance of displaying his eloquence. There was a "field service" conducted by an army chaplain, much singing of "Deutschland über Alles" and "Hail to thee in the victor's crown," innumerable cheers for Hindenburg, Ludendorff, the Hohenzollerns, and the ex-Kaiser personally. The proceeds closed with a torchlight tattoo and a spontaneous outburst of oburgations against Jews, whom the demonstrators probably felt to be in a military sense a foe worthy of their mettle. As the crowd left the Stadion they came into conflict with a counter-demonstration, and there was a certain amount of scuffling before the police could separate the antagonists.

This gathering, organised by three nationalistic associations of officers and soldiers, seems to have been intended as a counterblast to the great pacifist demonstration held outside the Berlin Palace a few Sundays ago, with the motto "Never again war," but thence are want war again as soon as the bulk of the nation, and will probably have afforded genuine satisfaction only to the Chauvinistic party in France for whose views they provide some shadow of support.

A GANDHI "MIRACLE."

The amazing lengths to which Gandhi's followers resort to dupe the credulous and ignorant are revealed once more by the exposure of a "miracle" in the Lucknow district. It was reported that a cloth merchant who had sent for English cloth from Calcutta received his consignment, but when the parcel was opened all the cloth was found to be in shreds. This instance of divine displeasure, or supposed miraculous powers of Mr. Gandhi, was widely advertised by non-cooperators. Many people came to Mr. J. N. Rakshit, F.O.S. (London), analytical chemist of the Opium Factory, who examined some of the piece of cloth brought to him by the cultivators and he proved that it had been previously treated with sulphuric acid. Mr. Rakshit treated another piece of cloth with acid and showed how the "miracle" had been performed.

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Fire Insurance Co.

For particulars apply to:—

KOMURA, Manager!

(4, Pedder Street, Hongkong)

(5)

WEATHER REPORT.

October 18th, at 11.02.—Pressure has

decreased considerably at Wladivostok, the

northern anticyclone having moved eastward.

Changes since yesterday are small at other

reporting stations.

An anticyclone may be forming over China.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was

about 200 miles S.E. of the Bonins, moving

N.N.E.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total

since January 1st, 88.88 inches, against an

average of 79.20 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at

noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock (E. winds, light to moderate; fine.)

Formosa Channel (Variable winds; freshening from N.E.)

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) (No. 1.)

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) (No. 1.)

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "CHOYBANG" ... Thurs. 30th Oct., 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAI ... "HANGSANG" ... Thurs. 30th Oct., 5 p.m.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 1st Oct., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "CHAKSANG" ... Sat. 32nd Oct., 11 p.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI ... "NAMSANG" ... Sun. 23rd Oct., 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... "TUNGSHING" ... Sun. 23rd Oct., 11 p.m.
HANGKOW via SWATOW ... "CHUNSHANG" ... Tues. 25th Oct., 11 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Tues. 25th Oct., 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Tues. 25th Oct., Noon.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Wed. 2nd Nov., Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers a.s. "HINSANG" and a.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chafoo.

HANGKOW LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Hangkew via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

a.s. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 20th Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET TENHAM, MADRAS AND DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGERS

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Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Due Hongkong
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 18th Oct.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... 21st Oct.
M.V. "GLENLYLE" ... 10th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharges
M.V. "GLENAPP" ... 18th Oct. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 7th Nov. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... 23rd Nov. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

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And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.

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For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 3, BUND ROAD.

— 57

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 17th.
Atlas Maru, Japanese str., 7,347 tons, Capt. S. Yamane, from Hamburg, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Kan Yung Fat, Chinese str., 440 tons, Capt. O. Noronha, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Globe Navigation & Co.

Methven, British str., 3,042 tons, Capt. H. James, from Cheribon, with sugar.—C.P.O.S. Ltd.

Facile, Danish cableship, 777 tons, Capt. Petersen, from Shanghai, in ballast.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.

October 18th.
Benlamont, British str., 2,944 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Changchow, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. F. A. Lovegrove, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Glenapp, British str., 5,877 tons, Capt. F. Jones, from Vladivostok and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Haiphong and Port Bayard, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.

Hangchow, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Kojan Maru, Japanese str., 1,206 tons, Capt. S. Sakumachi, from Tsingtau, with coal.—M.B.K.

Rembrookshire, British str., 7,821 tons, Capt. W. H. Lewis, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Salceir, Dutch str., 4,167 tons, Capt. J. Vallemeeus, from Surabaya and Balikpapan, with sugar.—J.C.L.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. W. Pickett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Spinning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

October 18th.
Yafura, for Manila.
Chipping, for Tientsin.
Doylestown, for Shanghai.
Glenapp, for Singapore.
Hangchow, for Canton.
Hanchow, for Shanghai.
Hanyang, for Hongkong.
Kaitung, for Pakhoi.
Kan Yung Fat, for K. C. Wan.
Kueichow, for Canton.
Lokung, for Hoihow.
Machon, for Shanghai.
Mowong, for Sandakan.
Wam Wah, for K. C. Wan.
Pembroke, for Shanghai.
Sinkiang, for Swatow.
Sinking, for Canton.
Tachon Wany, for Tientsin.
Yah Hing, for K. C. Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Pembroke, on October 18th: Lieut. Bayes, Mrs. and Miss Curran, Mrs. Kent, Mr. Beeuwkes, Mr. Saladin, Mr. Groff Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. Hanon.

DEPARTED.

Per C.M. s.s. China, for Singapore, Mr. W. B. Walker, Mr. J. A. Shaw, Mr. J. A. Costa, Mr. Theo Dooderlein, Mrs. Caruen P. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blumensadt, Mr. and Mrs. O. Fennell, Mr. Fennell, Mr. Sundhermer, Mr. Pannan Chaudhary, Mr. Muncherji.

Per s.s. Nikko Maru, on October 18th: Mr. L. Roosa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Maugan, Miss Harry S. James, Mr. J. de S. Morae, Mrs. and Miss Hellaby, Mrs. O. J. Eberer, Mr. F. W. Moore, Mrs. P. Cohen, Miss O. P. Cohen, Mrs. Harrington and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Yeager, Mrs. A. C. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, Mr. C. T. Brown, Mrs. Golembowski and son, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. L. Watson, Mr. P. W. Parker, Mr. L. E. Dumas, Mr. K. G. Xavier, Mr. L. Osorio, Mr. Sheap, Mr. A. D. Newmark, Mr. S. W. Harry, Misses B. and G. Kummer, Miss D. Puno, Mr. A. O. Garnett, Mr. J. McT. Brown, Mr. Waterman, Miss Golembowski.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila on October 13th, and is due here on or about November 3rd.

The R.M.S. Monteville arrived at Kobe on October 17th at 6.30 a.m., was to leave there October 18th at 8 a.m., and is due at Moji at 6 a.m. to-day.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Akita Maru (Bombay line) left Moji for this port on October 16th, and is expected here on October 22nd.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Akita Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 21st.
Bangca (P. & O.), due October 21st.
Benlamont, due October 19th.
Bowes Castle (Doddwell-Castle Line), due end of November.

Dunern (P. & O.), due October 19th.
Japan (B.I.), due October 19th.

Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.
Monteville (C.P.S.), due October 26th, at 7 a.m.

Nylore (P. & O.), due November 22nd.
Nyuzza (P. & O.), due October 24th.

Priam (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 3rd.
Rheus (Blue Funnel line), due 20th, a.m.

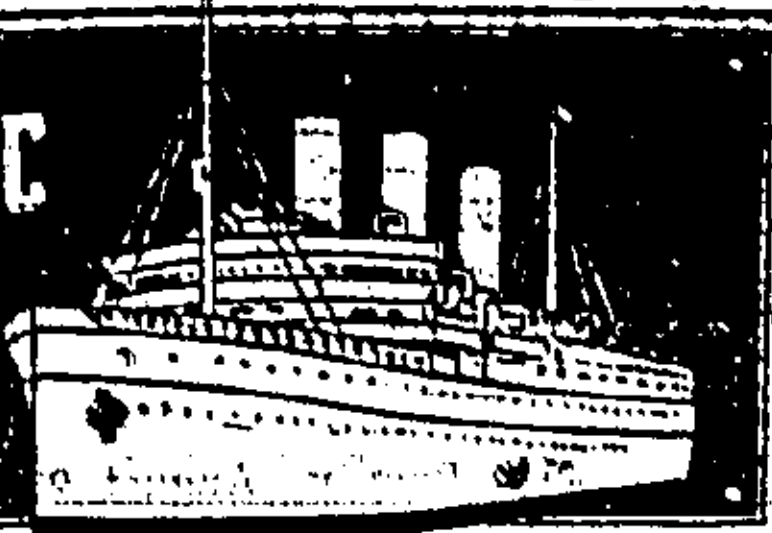
Somali (P. & O.), due November 8th.
Seijo Maru (T.K.K.), due October 29th.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due October 24th.
Taigo Maru (T.K.K.), due October 20th.

Torilla (B.I.), due October 26th.
Troilus (Blue Funnel line), due 20th, at daylight.

Wray Castle (Doddwell-Castle Line) due second half of October.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 19th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Monteville	Oct. 30	Nov. 23
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 28
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Monteville	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

Connecting Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Danzig.
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.
Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
s.s. "CHINA" Nov. 6th
s.s. "NANKING" Dec. 12th
HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE
s.s. "NANKING" Nov. 23rd
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.
PRINCE'S BUILDING, 101 HONG KONG STREET, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA.
China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.
BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
S.S. "NILE"
HONGKONG TO JAVA November 13th.
HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI October 29th.
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.
PRINCE BUILDING Telephone Passenger Dept. No. 1934. 101 HONG KONG STREET Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.
For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALKAPAPAN.
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 7th Nov.
For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "BOENIO MARU" sailing on or about 26th Oct.
For further particulars please apply to:
K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince's Building, No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. Tel. No. 2206.

T. K. K. TOYO KIEN KAISHA
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSEA MARU	20,000	Oct. 20th, at 10.30 A.M.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 29th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 15th
TENYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 27th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
STEAMERS
SEIYO MARU Nov. 29th
RAKUYO MARU Dec. 13th
For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. Nos. 274 & 275.
Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.
Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.
To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
"West Iris" 29th Oct.
To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
"West Calera" 24th Oct.
* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3008. [45]

WATERHOUSE LINE.
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
Between
SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.
"WEST JAPPA" sailing about 16th Nov.
"WEST IVAN" sailing about 2nd Dec.
Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
For rates and full particulars apply to—
FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 4th Floor, Prince's Buildings, Telephone 1082.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
HALDIS	JAVA	19th Oct.	25th Oct.	BATAVIA VIA BEGAWAN DELI JAVA
TJILIWONG	SHANGHAI	27th Oct.	31st Oct.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	JAVA	28th Oct.	3rd Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJILEBOET	JAPAN	3rd Nov.	6th Nov.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, First Floor Telephone No. 1874.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ
(United Netherlands Navigation Company)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(Holland-East Asia Line)
(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).
Regular monthly service between
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA
AND
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN
Sailings, subject to alterations.
For "HOLLAND" sailing on or about
"BOERBOE" AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, 2nd Nov.
"TORAH" AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, 10th Dec.
"OLDEKERK" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG, 10th Jan.
"HOLLAND" AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, 10th Feb.
For full particulars please apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
General Agents, York Building, Tel. 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
AMERICAN STEAMERS
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.
LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" Nov. 13th Noon Dec. 8th
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" Dec. 8th Noon Dec. 29th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" Dec. 14th Noon Jan. 5th 1922

FOR SINGAPORE AND SOERABAYA

And Return HONGKONG VIA SAIGON AND MANILA
Freight and Passenger, sailing Nov. 7th noon.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

FOR SHANGHAI
S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" sailing Oct. 18th.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

Asahi Beer
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
TOKYO, JAPAN.
SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
ELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

FAR EAST UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 29th Oct. ... Marvellier, London and Rotterdam
S.S. "CITY OF DELHI" ... 16th Nov. ... London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 18th Mar. ... London, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or RINE & Co. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st Nov.
S.S. "TYDEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Nov.
S.S. "KANBAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th Nov.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
HANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	AMAZON ... 11,000 ...	On or about 6th Nov.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBLIN, SUZ, & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ... "CORDILLERE" 11,000 ... "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 ...	On or about 22nd Oct. On or about 26th Oct. On or about 6th Nov.

* Omik-Haiphong and Penang.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

R. BODENFUSCH,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"SHAIHONG" ... Capt. W. O. Passmore | FRIDAY, Oct. 21st, at 2 p.m.
"SHAIHONG" ... Capt. E. Walker | TUESDAY, Oct. 24th, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonn	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	20th Oct. Noon	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SARVINA"	5,800	28th Oct.	Marcellier, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	6,000	18th Nov.	Marcellier, London & Antwerp
"RYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marcellier, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,200	29th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marcellier, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" ... 4,700 ... 23rd Oct. ... Calcutta via Straits

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	19th Oct. 10.30	Manilla, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov. [a.m.]	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,100	23rd Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"BANCA"	6,000	24th Oct. 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	26th Oct.	Yokohama direct.
"NYANZA"	7,000	28th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,200	5th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"MALAY MARU" ... Thursday, 27th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" (omit Shanghai) ... Friday, 31st Oct.

"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SHUNGO MARU" ... Monday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUZ.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOHJU MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 748.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lt. Hongkong for Australia ...

Sailings Subject to Alteration

This steamer is fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the Main Saloons, Cabin, and Staterooms. It is carried by Royal Warrant. Cargo booked through to all Australian, Indian, and European Ports. For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

G. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKLANG"	On 19th Oct. 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 19th Oct. 1 P.M.
NEWGHWANG & TIENSIN	"TIENSIN"	On 20th Oct. 10 A.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KUEICHO"	On 20th Oct. Noon
WHAIRWAI, CHEKOO & TIEN	"KUEICHO"	On 21st Oct. 4 P.M.
HANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 22nd Oct. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SZECHUEN"	On 23rd Oct. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Oct. 10 A.M.
WHAIRWAI, CHEKOO & TIEN	"KUEICHO"	On 26th Oct. 4 P.M.
SOHLOW, PAKHOI & HPHONG	"KAFONG"	On 28th Oct. 10 A.M.
MASILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd Nov. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai thrice weekly and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 28.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... From Hongkong ... Arrive Seattle Nov. 11th

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

"WENATCHEE" ... To MANILA ... Nov. 8th

"WENATCHEE" ... Nov. 18th ... arrived Dec. 9th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

S.S. "COAXET" ... For PORTLAND DIRECT ... Oct. 26th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

S.S. "ABERDEEN" ... Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing 22nd Oct.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OFFICES

6th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS,
Telephone 2477 & 2478.PASSENGER OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, LEE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "JADDEN" ... 24th Oct.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

6th Floor

2477 & 2478.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "GALIC PRINCE" ... (via Suez) Oct. 23rd

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in U.K.) 2nd Floor, 21, Collyer Quay, Singapore.

Telephone 2145. Telegrams "Furness".

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